

White Cloud

Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME I.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1857.

NUMBER 13.

Choice Poetry.

ALICE RAY.

The birds their long notes warble
Among the mountain trees;
The flowers are sighing forth their sweets
To wooing honey bees;
The glad brook over a pebbly floor,
Goes dancing on its way—
But not a thing is so like Spring,
As happy Alice Ray.

As only child was Alice,
And, like the most above,
The gentle maid had ever breathed
An atmosphere of love.
Her father's smile like sunshine came,
Like dew her mother's kiss;
Their love and goodness made her home,
Like Heaven, the place of bliss.

Beneath such tender training,
The young child had sprung,
Like one bright flower, in wild-wood haunts,
And gladness round her throng;
And all who met her blessed her,
And all who saw her loved her,
That grief and care might ever spare
The happy Alice Ray.

The gift that made her charming,
Was not from Venus caught;
Nor was it, Pallas-like, derived
From majesty of thought.
Her husband's love was lighted with love,
But then her eyes were lovely stars,
Her teeth as pure as pearls.

And when in merry laughter
Her sweet, clear voice was heard,
It would from her happy heart,
Like a bird's song, be heard.
And all who heard her would be glad,
As it were a miracle;
And to the stranger's look, replied—
"That dear Alice Ray."

Miscellaneous.

General Order, No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS KANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
(For the protection of the Ballot-Box.)
LAWRENCE, July 18th, 1857.

To the People of Kansas:

The Convention at Topeka, on the 15th inst.,

passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Gen. James H. Lane be ap-

pointed by this Convention, and authorized to

organize the people in the several districts to

protect the ballot-boxes at the approaching elec-

tion in Kansas.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority

thus vested in me, I do earnestly request the

people of Kansas to form companies in their

various neighborhoods, towns and settlements,

and every man enroll himself in some one of

the same; that each company shall contain

not less than thirty nor more than eighty men;

and that it make a perfect and complete roll

of its officers and men, in accordance with the

printed forms which will be transmitted from

this office.

It is also desirable, and I hereby request that

the Captain of each company shall require a

Regiment to be made of all persons in his

neighborhood, town, or settlement, if any such

be, who shall refuse to enroll himself in said

company, and transmit the same, with the Com-

pany's Roll, to this office.

When the aforesaid Rolls shall be received,

commissions for the officers will be promptly

forwarded, after which, requisitions for arms,

signed by the Company's officers, may be sent to

the office of the Quarter-Master-General.

Kansas expects every man to do his duty in

this matter. The time has come for thorough

organization and efficient action. The despotism

which has been forced upon us must be over-

thrown. We must look to the ballot-box as the

instrumentality of our disenfranchisement; and

prepare to defend the ballot-box at any and every

sacrifice, against any and every attempt to vi-

olate its integrity.

The General Staff, as organized this day, con-

sists of M. F. Conway, Adjutant-General; E. B.

Whitman, Quarter-Master-General; and Wm. A.

Phillips, Commissary-General, each with an

office in this city.

Correspondence may be conducted with any

of these officers, and information at all times ob-

tained from them in the line of their respective

duties.

Signed at the office of the Adjutant-General,

this day, (Signed.) J. H. LANE, Com'dg.

By M. F. Conway, Adj. Gen. K. V.

General Order, No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS KANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
(For the protection of the Ballot-Box.)
LAWRENCE, July 30th, 1857.

WHEREAS, The people of Kansas in Convention,

at Topeka, on the 15th inst., did adopt the

following resolution:

Resolved, That Gen. James H. Lane be ap-

pointed by this Convention, and authorized to

organize the people in the several districts, to

protect the ballot-box at the approaching elec-

tion in Kansas.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority

thus vested in me, and in order to facilitate the

accomplishment of the object thus set forth, I

do hereby establish Divisions and Brigades and

appoint Superintendents of Enrollment for the

same, with instructions, as follows, to-wit:

DIVISIONS.

1st Division—Commencing at the mouth of

the Kansas river, thence by the river west to a

point where a line between range seventeen and

eighteen crosses the same; thence South follow-

ing said line to the line separating townships

twenty-two and twenty-three south, thence east

following the said line to the line between range

The Kansas Question.

The Kansas difficulties seem to very justly ex-
cite much discussion in the journals of the day.
Editors and correspondents deal promiscuously,
anathemas maranatha, apologetic approvals, or
positive landings, as to the course Governor
Walker has pursued; and we are sorry to see,
too, that two writers for our estimable con-
temporaries, the Carolinian, "A." and "K." are
pitching into each other extensively. What's
the use? We want unanimity, not distraction—
bear and forbear, honest convictions are doubt-
less on both sides, and with a right understand-
ing of each other, there is, perhaps, after all, no
very great difference, gentlemen, between you.
Governor Walker has undoubtedly gone beyond
the necessities of his position, in distating to
the convention that Congress ought, and would,
reject any State Constitution they should form,
unless it was submitted for ratification, to the
popular vote. Governor Walker knows as well
as any one, (for he is a statesman, however, we
may otherwise regard him,) that, while there is
enough of precedent, there is also even more
precedent on the other side. As thus, of the
thirty-one States, the proportion of those which
have submitted their Constitutions for popular
ratification, to those which have not, stand as
thirteen to eighteen. Again, in the Constitu-
tion of the United States, the only pre-requisite
for the admission of a new State is, that it shall
have a republican form of government. How
dare he then dictate to the sovereign voice of
the land assembled in convention? How dare
he dictate the future action of Congress?

THE KANSAS DISSENSIONS.

The Kansas difficulties continue to be the op-
probrium of American politicians, and so deep-
seated would seem to be the disorder which
afflicts that unhappy Territory that all remedies
have apparently lost their sovereign efficacy;
for no sooner is the pestilent spirit of civil
strife stayed in one direction than it is observed
break to out with renewed violence in another.
We cannot but believe that Gov. Walker has
endeavored to execute his delicate and difficult
commission with the very best possible inten-
tions, and has faithfully sought to restore peace
to this distracted Territory, by neither offen-
sively provoking the hostility of what is called
the "Free State party," nor yet by compromis-
ing the official obligations of his position as a
representative of the Federal Government, in-
structed to respect the validity of the laws
enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Kan-
sas. That for his conciliatory conduct he has
encountered the fierce denunciation of many
Southern journals, and of a portion of the South-
ern Democracy is known to every reader; nor,
when we consider the sectional hopes, aspira-
tions and resentments which have been roused
and nourished by the Kansas question, should
we be greatly surprised by any such exhibitions
of dissatisfaction and disappointment. How-
ever unjust to the incumbent of the gubernatorial
chair in Kansas, it was not unnatural that the
judgments pronounced by the prejudiced
critics of Governor Walker's course, whether
those critics belonged to one section of the
country or another, should have partaken some-
what of acrimony and fault-finding, according
as either party in the progress of events was in-
duced to anticipate the confusion of its schemes
and the failure of its hopes.

THE INDIAN MAIDEN'S LAMENT FOR HER LOVER.

Wingwund, Wingwund, where art thou gone,
Leaving thy sweet-bird dead and alone,
While I sit here in the dark and dreary night,
To think of thee who art so far from me?
Wingwund, Wingwund, when wilt thou come
Back to thy forest-bird—back to thy home?

Wingwund, Wingwund, who is there now,
Caring thy dead looks, and kissing thy brow,
Watching the proud look, obeying thy will—
Stare at thy broken heart, and howing thee still?
Wingwund, Wingwund, where wilt thou come,
Oh, list to thy love one—list to her call!

Wingwund, Wingwund, wake from thy sleep,
How coldly the pale stars gleam on thy cheek!
Bright look and list! For I see from my hair,
Drooping with night dew, it floats on the air:
Could art thy dead lips, when kiss was so sweet—
Wingwund, Wingwund, why am I here?

Wingwund, Wingwund, hark to the note
Of the wild warren, as they beat on the shore—
To the low wail of the winds as they creep,
Now mourning a dirge for thee in thy sleep!
Wingwund, Wingwund, when wilt thou come
Back to thy forest-bird—back to thy home!

Wingwund, Wingwund, wake from thy sleep,
The bravest are girding on helmet and spear,
And proudly they war-horse, spurring onward,
Waiting for thee, the pride of my soul—
With thy sword and spear, and dark flashing eye,
Wingwund, Wingwund, how couldst thou die?

A Law Providing for the Election of Members of the Territorial Legislature.

AN ACT to define and establish the Council and Representative Districts for the Second Legislative Assembly, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows:

SECTION 1. The County of Leavenworth shall be

and constitute the first council district; the

County of Atchison shall be and constitute the

second council district; the County of Doniphan

shall be and constitute the third council district;

the Counties of Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Pot-

tawatomie and Riley, shall be and constitute

the fourth council district; the Counties of Jef-

fersonton and Calhoun, shall be and constitute

the fifth council district; the Counties of Douglas

and Johnson shall be and constitute the sixth

council district; the Counties of Shawnee, Rich-

ardson, Davis, Wise and Breckenridge shall be

and constitute the seventh council district; the

Counties of Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn and

McGee, shall be and constitute the eighth coun-

cil district; the Counties of Butler, Greenwood,

Hunter, Madison, Weller, Coffey, Woodson and

Allen, shall be and constitute the ninth coun-

cil district; and the Counties of Anderson, Lykins,

Linn and Franklin, shall be and constitute the

tenth council district; all that part of the Terri-

tory of Kansas that lies west of the Counties of

Marshall, Riley and Davis shall be attached

to the fourth council district, and all that part

which lies west of the Counties of Wise, Butler

and Hunter shall be attached to the tenth

council district.

SEC. 2. In the first session of the second leg-

islative assembly of the Territory of Kansas, the

County of Leavenworth shall be and constitute

the first representative district; the County of

Atchison shall be and constitute the second

representative district; the County of Doniphan

shall be and constitute the third representative

district; the County of Brown shall be and con-

stitute the fourth representative district; the

County of Nemaha shall be and constitute the

fifth representative district; the County of Mar-

shall shall be and constitute the sixth repre-

sentative district; the County of Jefferson shall

be and constitute the seventh representative

district; the County of Calhoun shall be and con-

stitute the eighth representative district; the

Counties of Potawatomie and Riley shall be

and constitute the ninth representative district;

the Counties of Douglas and Johnson shall be

and constitute the tenth representative district;

the Counties of Shawnee and Franklin, shall

be and constitute the eleventh representative

district; the County of Linn shall be and con-

stitute the twelfth representative district; and

the County of Lykins shall be and constitute

the thirteenth representative district; and all

that part of the Territory of Kansas lying

west of the Counties of Wise, Butler and Hun-

ter, shall be attached to the tenth representative

district.

SEC. 3. The whole number of members for

the House of Representatives in the next Leg-

islative Assembly of Kansas Territory shall be

Letter From Senator Mason on Kansas.

WINCHESTER, Va., July 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the South.

"Dear Sir:—In your paper of Monday last, in

an article headed "Walker's Unpopularity," I

observe the following paragraph:

"But we are told that Hunter and Mason, and

other distinguished Southern Senators, in the

debate on the Nebraska bill, expressed the

same opinion, that Kansas must be a Free

State, &c."

I cannot undertake to say what opinion may

have been expressed by my honored colleagues,

or by any other Senator from the South in re-

ference to the probable condition of Kansas,

though from a general knowledge of their views

in regard to that Territory, I should not doubt

that any opinion so expressed would have re-

ference to circumstances and contingencies

necessarily qualifying them. To avoid mis-

construction, however, I think it proper to say

that I never expressed the opinion thus ascribed

to me; because I never entertained it. At the

time the law passed, organizing the Territorial

government, there were few with whom I conversed

who did not believe that the future State would

take its place with those recognizing and cher-
ishing the condition of African Slavery. There

was at that time certainly every reason to be-

lieve why this should be so, and none why it

should not. The State of Missouri, bordering

its eastern frontier, was a slave-holding State,

holding at that time nearly a hundred thousand

slaves, and these were chiefly held in border

counties.

The State of Arkansas, adjacent to the Terri-

tory, on the South, was likewise a slave-hold-

ing State. The soil and climate of Kansas

were well adapted to those valuable products,

chiefly hemp and tobacco, which gave value to

slave labor in Missouri. The proximity of its

population, with the attractions of new, fertile,

and cheap land, I believed would lead the slave-

holders in Missouri to diffuse themselves speedily

over Kansas, and the prohibitory line of 36° 30'

being obliterated, there was no reason why they

should not. I had no fear of fair competition in

such appropriation of the new Territory, from

any quarter. Unfair competition I did not look

to. What may yet be the result as to the con-

dition of Kansas, notwithstanding the extraor-

dinary and unscrupulous efforts of Northern

abolitionists to force a population there, I can-

not undertake to say. Nor will I allude in this

place to the new and unexpected aspect now ex-

hibited of affairs in that Territory, with as much

propriety reprehended in the columns of the

South. Whatever may be the information of

others, I certainly am not sufficiently informed

of the existing state of things in Kansas, to

form a clear opinion one way or the other; yet

I will venture to say this much, that if African

slavery be ultimately excluded from Kansas, it

will be effected by the numerical force of organ-

ized majorities, operating against the usual laws

which govern emigration; and will present a

new and most instructive lesson to the South-

ern States. Very respectfully, I am yours,

&c., &c. J. M. MASON.

Land Office Opinion.

We publish the following letter, as it throws

some light upon the question of crossing lines

by pre-emptors. Some of our legal advisers

persist in declaring that claims cannot be pre-

empted that are divided by east and west lines,

being evidently ignorant of the "ruling" of the

General Land Office.

General Land Office, July 21, 1857.

LYMAN ALLEN, Esq., LAWRENCE, K. T.

Sir:—Your letter of the 16th of May, en-

closing a declaration statement for certain tracts

of public lands, stating that the Surveyor Gen-

eral had refused to permit your filing on the ground

that your claim was divided by an east and west

line, and asking the opinion of this office in the

case has been received.

In reply I have to state that the Surveyor

General has been directed, in a letter of this

date, to permit the filing of your declaration, as

by the present ruling of this office in the case, it

is of no consequence whether tracts sought by

Speech of Senator Brown of Missisippi—Mr. Buchanan Promises to Throttle Squatter Sovereignty—Senator Brown Demands Governor Walker's Removal.

The speech delivered by Senator Brown on

Saturday night last, at the Court House, was an

effort that did infinite credit to him as a man